

THE ARGUS.

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Monday, June 7, 1915.

Henry Ford appears to be rapidly making Detroit, instead of New York, the money center of the country.

There is a mighty good chance in Mexico just now for a real, honest patriot, but he will have to know how to handle a big stick.

One should not be too hasty in condemning the Illinois legislature for voting itself an increase in pay. Perhaps it means to actually earn it.

Memorial day and commencement being over there will be nothing to do, after attending to the shouting over the political election, but to get ready for the Fourth of July.

An Italian, and a tailor at that, shot 17 Mexican rioters that attacked his place of business at Monterey the other day, killing five and wounding a dozen. If the Italians all can fight like that heaven help Austria.

Foreign sales of the International Harvester company fell off heavily last year, the trouble being that the concern was not manufacturing the kind of harvesting implements for which there was heaviest demand.

If young John Jacob Astor at the age of 3 years, is living up \$20,000 a year, what will his expenses be when he becomes old enough to eat and drink a man's portion and fill up a man's suit of clothing.

A prominent eastern woman who has access to the public prints, declares that the afternoon tea dance wrecks the moral fiber and as a habit is worse than addiction to drugs. A good deal depends, it would seem, on the kind of tea served.

A meeting held at London the other day and presided over by Mrs. Pankhurst adopted this resolution: "That we, men and women here assembled, ask the government to establish obligatory war service for both men and women." Even if the government fails to follow the suggestion it is hard to see how it can avoid extending the women equal suffrage after that.

There is one spot in the United States that is as ready to repel invasion as any place in Europe and that is the plant of the Dupont powder works at Carney's Point, N. J., where electrically charged barbed wire fences surround the company's establishment and search lights are employed at night to keep the harbor lighted. Making powder is extra hazardous when it is being manufactured for a foreign belligerent which has enemies in this country.

The New York World says of one of the great industries of the country: The steel industry is on its feet again. Being either prince or pauper, as Mr. Carnegie has said, it has been pauper for a year or so and is now prince. Its mills were working at only about 40 per cent of capacity five months ago. They are now working at 80 per cent of capacity and still gaining on the practical maximum of not over 90 per cent of theoretical capacity. The so-called war orders play only a small part in this revival. Export business is about a fifth of the total industry, and much of that is outside the munitions demand.

BANKERS' EFFICIENCY MOVEMENT.

Bankers of Illinois are undertaking a commendable campaign in their efforts to attain for the state a "100 per cent community efficiency" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of admission to the union. An idea of the aims of the association is to be gained from the following by Clement Chase in the Central Banker:

That we are shortly to get something more out of the profession of banking than the mere business of loans and discounts, drafts, collections and the buying of exchange has been evidenced by the movement to interest bankers' associations in the improvement of agricultural methods, lending a hand to the farmer and supporting the funds necessary for the maintenance of county experts.

The bankers of Illinois are about to go a step farther.

During the series of group meetings that have just closed they heard a new gospel preached—that of community development. So profound an impression did it make that we look to see the Illinois Bankers' association very shortly assume the responsibility for this new uplift and set about securing the funds necessary for its propagation.

Dr. R. E. Hieronymus, the new "community adviser" of the University of Illinois, attended all these group meetings and, in well chosen arguments, presented the leading phases of community development, feeling out the temper of his audiences as he went.

along and gaining new enthusiasm as he found that the idea was being readily accepted.

The proposition is to arouse local feeling in each county in favor of a close study of their village and town conditions under expert guidance, with a view to concerted action for better living, greater efforts to secure business and manufactures, a wiser expenditure of time and money in welfare work, a correlation of effort in adjusting industries to localities best fitted to assimilate them, and a general uplift, all along the line.

Secretary Crampton of the Illinois Bankers' association, who has this matter deeply at heart, and who, in fact, may almost be said to be the father of the movement, having in view of the approaching celebration of the centennial of Illinois statehood in 1918, suggests that to make Illinois a greater and nobler state a new localism should be developed through the exercise of individual initiative with expert guidance. This is to be known as "The Illinois Way." In the very attractive circular that was distributed preliminary to the group meetings, Mr. Crampton enlarges upon this idea as follows:

There is no greater business asset than a community of loyal people, glad to work for their home town and surroundings and proud of the results, even if they only suggest further effort, nor a greater curse than the "knockers" who stand on the side lines.

Practical considerations should lead men of intelligence, vigor and purpose to realize that a frank, intelligent study of local conditions is desirable, and that the highest sources of expert guidance should be called upon to make the rural and town communities so attractive and prosperous as to inspire genuine affection in the hearts of all.

"Very well put, is it not? The appeal should strike home, as it is made in the name of the state of Illinois, to all loyal Illinoisans."

BE WARNED IN TIME.

The United States public health service may not be much interested in whether you do your Christmas shopping early, but it does not intend to stand by and see Fourth of July accidents occur from lack of adequate warning. Its campaign in this direction already has begun.

"The blank cartridge wound is the great cause of Fourth of July tetanus," it says in a warning issued to the people. "Parents should realize that it is easy to prevent, but extremely difficult to cure. No blank cartridge wound is trivial to receive careful medical attention. However slight the injury may appear, summon a physician and at once adopt energetic measures. Reliance upon home treatment may prove disastrous and result in the sacrifice of life."

The health service points out that in 1903, before the public was awakened to the dangers of Fourth of July accidents, one case of tetanus developed to every four blank cartridge wounds. In 1914 there was only one case to every 40 such injuries.

"This is the measure of the success of the preventive treatment," the warning says. "In 1903 there were 417 Fourth of July victims of that dread malady; in 1909 the number had been reduced to 156, while from last season's celebration there were only three."

THE 17-YEAR LOCUST.

Some believe that this is the year of the periodical return of the cicada, or 17-year locust. The department of agriculture has issued a bulletin on the subject which states that the locusts will appear in parts of Illinois, at least, one the counties mentioned being Kansas.

Brood VI of the cicada is expected to appear in June this year in scattered localities covering much of the northern and central states lying between the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers, extending along the Appalachian elevated plateau into northern Georgia and South Carolina. This particular brood made its last appearance in this territory in 1898.

The 17-year locust covers in its range nearly all of the United States from the Mississippi valley eastward. The curious feature of its regular periodic appearance and its long subterranean life give it perhaps the greatest popular interest which attaches to any insect on this continent, and lead to many inquiries with every reappearance of any important brood. There are two races of this insect, the 17-year race, which occurs in 17 different broods over the northern and central United States and the 13-year race, which occurs in different broods throughout the southern states from Texas eastward. When any of these broods are characterized by great swarms they naturally cause fears for the safety of trees. The actual damage, however, is slight, and is accomplished by the female cicada when she cuts the bark of the tree in the deposition of her eggs.

While the expected brood is not an important one, it covers a much wider territory than any of the other 17-year broods. According to the records, the number of locusts to be expected over most of this territory is not great, except in the northwest and in the southwest.

An Unreasonable Fellow.

"Oh, it's no fun being engaged to him," she said bitterly.

"Why not?" asked her dearest friend. "Why when you air up a little quarrel just to drive away the ennui he takes it so seriously and keeps you worried for fear you've really lost him."

Hoyle.

The father of whist, Edward Hoyle, lived to be 97 years old. His treatise on cards has been published in all languages, and probably no work except the Bible has passed through more editions. The original work appeared in London in 1742.

HEALTH TALKS
William Brady, M.D.
The Baby Teeth.

We have ventured to confess that we don't know and do not care to learn just which teeth are cut first, and when, and how. This is superfluous knowledge; it never helps a baby.

If the baby's health is wrong, then we are interested and anxious to do something; but if the health is right, then we feel that it is foolish for a doctor to bother his head about the cutting of baby's teeth. Leave it to grandma—it will give her something to keep her out of mischief.

But after the teeth erupt we consider them of the utmost importance to the child's health. We regretfully enter our opinion that our friends, the dentists, are altogether, if not individually, too negligent of children's teeth. There is still a tendency to belittle the need of dentistry for the temporary teeth, still too much of that foolish old policy of "let him outgrow it."

A small cavity in a baby tooth is 10 times more injurious to health and hence much more worthy of careful dentistry than a cavity in an adult's tooth.

There is strong evidence that decayed teeth have much to do with diseased tonsils and adenoids, and all of the deplorable consequences of these conditions. Tuberculosis is a disease which gains foothold upon us during infancy, and by the way of the lymphatic glands in the neck, the infection entering perhaps through decayed teeth.

Strength of an Organ is Determined By Its Use.

As for brushing the teeth, personally we think this measure is greatly overdone. Cleanliness of the mouth, in our opinion, is not assured by regular use of the toothbrush, for some of the worst conditions one finds are in persons who are scrupulous about brushing the teeth many times a day.

We brush ours when we feel like it—when the mouth feels like it. So

do our children. And we use nobody's dentifrice, only plain soap and water.

Too much meat, too much prepared cereal food, too much refinement of the daily bread explains the bad teeth which reduce the efficiency of the race. We thoroughly believe that an unadorned diet, and not the length of time you brush your teeth each day, determines the final result.

A decayed tooth in a child's mouth is as much an evidence of neglect as an untreated wound on the surface of the body. It invites just as serious results.

The Most Healthful Heat.

Please state which you would consider the most healthful method of heating a detached dwelling—coal stove, hot air furnace, hot water, or steam?

Answer—Hot air furnace, because it won't work satisfactorily without good ventilation. But with this proviso—that the temperature be regulated by thermometer and not personal sensations, and that it be kept below 65 degrees at all times.

She Wears Gauze.

When I go to a dance, writes a silly woman, I always change to gauze underwear. Many people profess horror, but I have never suffered any ill effects. They say, "Wait and see!" How long will I have to wait?

Answer—About 90 years. If you enjoy going in gauze, and the health department and department of public safety do not object, why, you are perfectly safe.

Boric Acid Habit.

Will boric acid solution harm the eyes if applied several times a day for an indefinite period?

Answer—Probably not, nor will it do any particular good, other than mere cleansing.

TENEDOS ISLAND FROM WHICH ALLIES
COMMAND APPROACH TO DARDANELLES

Among the advanced camps of forethought importance is the allied French and English base on the small island of Tenedos, which lies just before the Aegean mouth of the Dardanelles. The following description of this point, whence the great military and naval attempt upon the formidably fortified strait is being made, is given in today's war primer of the National Geographic society.

"The island of Tenedos commands the approach to the Dardanelles, lying but eight miles south-southwest from the mouth of the strait and about five miles from the coast of Asia Minor. Removed from the field of the guns of the Dardanelles forts, within short steaming distance of the waterway under attack and within comfortable reach of the mainland, readily supplied with provisions from the neighboring islands and mainland ports of Greece, surrounded by deep water, and having an ideal anchorage for battleships, Tenedos admirably fulfills the requirements of an advanced base. For months now this little island has been abuzz with activities incident upon one of the most stupendous undertakings of the allies.

"Tenedos, despite its insignificant

size, commerce, population count, and productivity, has been visited by many an imposing hostile fleet and army, brought thither by its strategic value as a forepost on the world's most disputed waterway. Aeolians originally settled here, and Persia, Athens, Rome, Byzantium, Venice, Genoa, Ottoman Constantinople and, now, France and Great Britain have successfully brought it under their control. The island has been an Ottoman possession since 1322, being included under the administration of the archipelago vilayet.

"Uneven, rocky, almost mountainous in parts, there are yet within the 16 square miles of the island's area some very fertile soils. There is some fruitful garden land and rich pasturage, but the most important product is wine of which some 5,000,000 gallons are exported each year. Tenedos supports a population of about 4,000, only one-third of whom are Mohammedans. The only town, of the same name as the island, is enclosed by rough-hewn walls, and shelters, among other remains from time long past, great storehouses erected by Justinian, storehouses, mayhap, that now are doing service as modern arsenals."

IMPROVING THE LAWN

(First in a series of three articles prepared for department of agriculture)

Washington, D. C., June 7.—The improvement of an old lawn is a very much more difficult problem than establishing a new one. In many cases it is impracticable to attempt the improvement of an old lawn that is in bad condition, say the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. However, if a reasonably good turf obtains, it is possible to better it materially by reseeded, fertilizing, and watering.

In the majority of cases improvement is desired in the spring, since at this season many bare spots are in evidence as the result of the preceding winter. If the areas to be improved are small, they can be hand-worked and reseeded with little difficulty. If they are large, it is usually advisable to spade them up, work thoroughly, and seed, as in the case of starting a new lawn. In any event, reseeded should be done early in the spring with a liberal quantity of the mixture before described.

When the stand of grass is thin over the entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder equipped with small disks has been found very satisfactory for cutting the seed into the sod and thereby producing favorable conditions for germination and subsequent growth. In the early spring, however, the soil is usually loose as a result of the freezing and thawing and is in sufficiently open condition to permit the seed to be covered with little difficulty. After seeding, if the ground has become quite dry, rolling is usually beneficial. Care should be taken when mowing or watering the newly seeded areas to avoid disturbing the young grass. This caution always applies in a measure to fall seeding, although there is not so much danger of damage in the case of the latter.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be followed carefully. Beginning in the early spring, the first thing to do is to remove with a rake the top dressing

that has been applied the fall before. After removing this it is usually advisable to apply some fertilizer, even though the soil is already reasonably fertile. One of the very best fertilizers for the lawn is the spring nitrate of soda, but on account of its quick action and its caustic effect extreme caution should be used in its application. Five pounds of nitrate of soda are sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn, and if applied in solution with the watering pot and the grass thoroughly watered with a hose, there is little danger of scalding. Bone meal is probably the best commercial fertilizer to use on a lawn, considering the danger from the misuse of nitrate of soda. Bone meal can be used without taking any special caution in its application, as it is in no way injurious to the grass. Eight pounds to 1,000 square feet is a liberal application. Any commercial fertilizer that is used should be applied early in the spring when the grass begins to grow. In fact, bone meal can be used to advantage every month during the growing season, except perhaps July and August. Fertilizing through the season is especially beneficial in keeping the grass stimulated at times when it would otherwise be more or less inactive. Pulverized limestone as a top dressing is very helpful, and an application of this substance can be made either in the fall, winter or spring. Lime corrects the acidity of the surface soil and is useful in checking the growth of moss and various other plants that are detrimental to the grass.

False Alarm.

The poverty stricken artist gnawed at his last crust of bread.

A thump resounded on the door. With a cry of joy he sprang to his feet.

"'Tis opportunity knocking," he said, and opened the door.

"If you don't pay me that \$7 for back rent out you go," thundered his landlady.

Life is full of one thing after another after all.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CHORDS AND
DISCORDS

DOC Mangasarian, the lecturer, has won another wife. They prepared a special set of vows, which they gave to the newspapers to publish, but one fails to find the word obey. Still they probably will get along as happily as those who make all sorts of promises in the presence of the officiating clergymen and a year afterward regard the compact in about the same light as treaties have been looked upon in the European unpleasantness.

DR. A. M. Sargent of Harvard university, after more than a half century of study, has discovered that women are fitted for war. The newspaper stories carrying the announcement fail to state whether the doctor is married or single.

THIS is swat the fly week. You do not need a license to swat. And you may use either arm, or both.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, restaurant advertisers: "We serve nothing but pure filtered water."

Hogwallow Happenings.

Poke Eazley has been kept busy this week holding an umbrella over two or three leaks in his house top.

Raz Barlow says there is no danger of any other insect colliding with the lightning bug, as it always has its tail light burning.

Washington, Hocks has returned from an unpleasant visit with relatives in the Rye Straw vicinity.

Fletcher Henstap has a good heating stove for rent cheap during the summer months.

The pet rooster of Tim Flinders was last seen near the Dog Hill Methodist church Sunday morning.

An ant got on Miss Flutie Belcher at a picnic at Bounding Billows the other day, but Slim Pickens, who has been trying to do something worthy of admiration for some time, immediately went to her rescue.

Sim Flinders spent Tuesday morning watering his mule at the trough in the horse lot. The mule appeared very thirsty and after he had spent several hours carrying water from the pond, Jim grew alarmed and made an investigation of both the mule and the trough. He later put on his specs and discovered that the trough had no bottom in it.

There is this much to say about the weather. Professor Fuller furnished us for field day. It couldn't have been better for white shoes.—George Bingham.

Where a Horse Is a Horse.

While returning home from Will Lynch's sale, Claude Berry's team ran away and ran into Fred Herman, throwing him in some way from his wagon. Fred was quietly badly hurt. Dr. Maxfield of Tama was called to see the horse Friday.—Tama Herald.

Wrong Kind of Shock.

I have seen the Keokuk power dam. Much electricity is made there. The promoters said this project was to do much for Keokuk. Folks there are beginning to suspect, however, that what was meant was that it was to do much to Keokuk. The reverse lever appears to have been thrown on.

HECTOR.

GOVERNOR Whitman waited until he got on California soil before admitting he was in a receptive mood with reference to the republican presidential nomination. If the leak does not cause the expected favorable commotion back among the home folks of course the governor will be in position to gracefully deny having made the statement. In which event, as usual, the newspapers will become the goat.

Mere Man's Opinions.

A self-made man can beat an old rooster at crowing.

The most satisfactory place for a boiler is in the kitchen.

Selling ice at a profit of 200 per cent is a cold snap.

Falling in love is painless; falling out again is what hurts.

According to history, Jonah was the first man who wanted the earth.

A married man has troubles of his own and a lot that he doesn't own.

After a woman gets on the shady side of 30 her birthdays run together like moving pictures.

It is necessary to watch some of your friends every minute or they will let you in on a get-rich-quick scheme.—Chicago News.

PHANTASY.

Last night you played for me an olden tune.

So fraught with love, and memory, and song.

That I again was young, and golden June.

Into my heart crept smiling, I was strong.

As strong, my dear, as in the long ago.

Beneath the cloaking, comfortable sky,

Beside the grass and hedges wild a-row,

Beloved of Love we wandered, you and I.

But then the notes died down within the room.

And dropped your head that once shone burnished gold.

And all was still, save in the gathering gloom.

There throbbed the heart of Time

• • • and I was old.

—McLamburgh Wilson.

AFTER a fight in the courts Chicagoans are to be permitted to witness "The Birth of a Nation." Of course all this publicity has been very embarrassing to the producers. The good seats may be had at \$2 each. And Barzum has been dead many years.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

In the Arctic Ice — By M. Quad.

We were whaling in the Arctic sea in the Scotch bark Jean. No ship ever had worse luck. When we had been out for four months we had to buy a barrel of oil to keep our lamps going. One afternoon as we had a gale sprung up, a heavy snowstorm came on, and in less than an hour we had to let go our prizes and look sharply after the bark.

Morning came again, and it brought in wind, while the cold was intense. "Well, boys, it looks very serious to me, and I expect you had better prepare to winter this side of Dundee," said the captain.

That settled it with us. We turned to and began to calk and batten to keep out the cold, and in a couple of days we were as ready as we could be.

For the next month our life was like that so often described in books. Then a sudden and terrible interruption came. The bark began to heave out. The first movement came about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and filled everybody with dire alarm. After five minutes she heaved again, lifting right out of the solid field, with great creaks clinging to her, as if machinery were at work. As she lifted she canted to starboard, and at noon her decks were at an angle of 45 degrees. The carpenter, who had a little plan of his own, reported that the heave had shattered several planks in her bottom and that she would all if she were cradled back.

She took one more heave, canted over until almost on her beam ends, and then we got our clothing, bedding, provisions, a compass and four boats and at midnight headed away in four gangs for Smith's bay, each gang having a boat, which was dragged and lifted over the ice.

We had made forty miles or more and were strung out on the pack for a mile or so when the two of us who were in advance to pick the route turned a large hummock or hill of ice to find ourselves bumping up against a three masted ship. We soon found her to be the Bristol ship Endurance, a whaler, of course, and two-thirds full of blubber and oil. She had a slight list to port, and after looking her over the officers said she had heaved out, the same as our bark, but had settled back again. She had been abandoned in a hurry, as there were many evidences, but an inspection showed plenty of provisions aboard and proved her perfectly sound.

We had been aboard the Endurance about a month when the carpenter fell sick. In his case it was pure homesickness and nothing else. I was appointed to nurse the carpenter, and when he had been brought very low and knew that he must go he told me a secret. He said he had made a false

report to the captain about the damage to the ship's bottom on purpose to induce him to abandon her and start for land.

I told the captain, and he at once fitted out an expedition to go back and look up the bark. The first mate and five men composed the party, and after being gone a week, during which time the weather was full of tempest, snow and sleet, they returned from the west and blundered right up against us before they saw the ship. Their compass had been broken, and they had been lost for six days on that fearful waste of ice.

No further efforts were made. Day by day the sun lasted a little longer, giving us more of the blessed daylight, and at last a gale came to break up the great field and showed us streaks of open water. When we were finally clear of the icy bed which had held the ship we headed for Point Barron, sometimes gaining and sometimes losing ground. One day, I remember, we made twenty miles to the south, but on the very next a change of wind packed the ice and drifted us that far back to the north. We were slowly working down toward the strait, however, when one day at noon a snow squall lasting about two hours drove us into a channel running south-west.

We had scarcely entered it before we caught sight of a bark coming down a channel from the north, and not over a mile to the west of us. Twenty voices at once cried out that the stranger was our old craft, and we neared each other, running on the long lines of a triangle, everybody felt sure of it. We also noticed the crew on the bark, but it was only when the two craft were within a stone's throw of each other that matters were fully explained.

Who do you suppose the strange men were? None other than the crew of the Endurance. They had our bark and we had their bark. A swap had been made of craft. Their ship had heaved up about the same time ours did, and they had abandoned her for the same reason. Instead of trying to make the land they had sought to find a brig which had been sighted to the north of them. This vessel was a myth or some foreign vessel which had got safely out and could not be traced. In hunting for her they came across our bark. Three days only had passed, and yet she had canted back to an even keel. They had boarded her, taken full possession and then worked her out on the breakup. We changed crews and resumed the voyage, and both ships entered the port of Nuwuk together, whence, later on, both resumed the business of whaling. It was called even up all around, and neither was debtor nor creditor.

Sidelights on the European War

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The reason why the workers who remain at their places in British industries are asking for war bonuses is explained by Secretary Robert Williams of the National Transport Workers' Federation, who says that while the real need of the workers is to meet the increased cost of living, the employers are reaping exceptionally large profits, instead of suffering from the war. Although 12,000 members of the Seamen's union have gone to the war, the merchant ship owners are operating to such advantage that they charge six times the normal sums for carrying freight. While 750,000 trade unionists altogether are bearing arms in Britain's defense, the millers have increased their profits four-fold.

In his case against the ship owners, Williams points out that they now have no serious competitors in the carrying trade of the world, and that as a result of the elimination of German ships, the freight rates between Argentine and British ports have jumped from \$2 and a fraction a ton to around \$17. Another instance of profit to ship owners was that a certain cargo steamer built in 1910 at a cost of \$35,000 was recently sold for \$150,000, an increase of 75 per cent over the original price.

While the ship owners complain of unfair treatment by the admiralty, which has taken many merchant ships as transports, the arbitration board which has settled disputes in these matters consists almost entirely of ship owners. At the time the board was appointed, shipping prospects looked very dull and the owners clamored for government service. A rental of nine shillings six pence per ton gross register was decided upon, with a discount of six pence a ton for vessels employed for more than one month, and another six pence off for vessels employed for more than two months. Since then the ship owners have demanded not only the shilling reduction be removed but that they be given an increase of two shillings six pence over the contract scale—or instead of losing 25 they have asked for an increase of 60.

Berlin.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—White spaces here and there in the columns of the newspapers, such as appear in the French and Austrian papers, showing where an offending sentence or paragraph has been chiseled out by order of the censor, do not appear in the German press. The explanation judging by a report from Duesseldorf, is that it is not permitted. In Duesseldorf the police descended on the office of the Volkszeitung, a socialist organ, late on a Saturday afternoon, and ordered that the Sunday number should not appear. The occasion for the action was the fact that the Volkszeitung had appeared the day before with blank spaces, showing excisions by

the censor which had not been filled up with permitted matter.

Paris.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Paris is not likely, even